

enclosure on the sixth segment entirely black. Wings hyaline, beautifully iridescent, the nervures and stigma black. Head, thorax and abdomen smooth. The head as wide as the thorax, and the vertex *longer than wide*, the front narrow. The ocelli arranged in an equilateral triangle, each in a separate depression; from the anterior ocellus an impressed line extends downwards upon the face and another extends backwards upon the vertex; on the inner orbit on the vertex is a slight groove curving at the end to come in a line with a short oblique groove behind each posterior ocellus. Prothorax sharply angulated beneath, mesopleura sharply angulated beneath near the coxae. Anterior portion of the mesonotum with four short lines which extend upon the collar as slight notches; mesonotum with a slight groove on each side of the disk and with a marginal row of reticulations over the tegulae. Scutellum quadrate, connected with the mesonotum by the broad lateral angles between which it is separated by a basal row of large reticulations. The semi-circular area on base of metathorax is encircled by a row of similar reticulations and divided by a deep median groove. Similar rows of reticulations extend in a slightly curved line down upon the mesopleura from the anterior wings and others mark the lateral sutures of the metathorax. The sides of the mesothorax beneath and the sides and posterior face of the metathorax are finely striate; these striae curve upon the metathorax above and are represented within the enclosure by striae of microscopic fineness. The posterior face of the metathorax has a deep triangular median depression above and is more coarsely rugose beneath. Area on the sixth segment of the abdomen not punctured, depressed medially, the sides much thickened and raised. Abdomen shorter than the rest of the body, narrow at base, broad near the tip. The posterior tibiae much thickened.

New Haven, Conn.; July 15th.

The elongate head and clavate abdomen give this species a very peculiar appearance.

AN ANOMALOUS BOMBYLID.

BY S. W. WILLISTON, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

I have recently received from North Park, Colorado, two interesting specimens of *Anthrax*, one of which is remarkable for its neuration. They are of a new species of the *A. halcyon* group, and both apparently

females. In one specimen there are cross-veins connecting the upper branch of the third longitudinal with the second, thus forming three distinct submarginal cells as in *Exoprosopa*. In the other specimen they are entirely wanting, nor are there any rudiments. Again, in the first the second submarginal cell in the wing is intersected by a cross-vein running into the margin, and also a stump in the first submarginal before the furcation. In the other specimen they are entirely wanting.

Here we have two specimens which can not possibly be separated, of which one might be referred to *Exoprosopa* of the *fascipennis* group, and the other to *Anthrax*! I have also another undescribed species of this group from the West, with a stump of a cross-vein nearly dividing the first submarginal, and the third posterior cell bisected as in *halcyon*. These veins are evidently all spurious, but one can readily understand how natural selection has caused such to become persistent, thus constituting not only new species, but, as we understand them, new genera.

I append a description of the former species, that attention may be called to it.

Anthrax, sp. nov., near *fuliginosa* Lw.

Face yellow with yellow pile, black on the oral margin in front; front and two joints of the antennæ of the same color (the third wanting); the former with black hairs above, and the latter with black pile. Proboscis black. Thorax black with fulvous pile above, evidently; pleuræ with whitish hairs. Scutellum reddish, black at base. Ground color of abdomen black; second, third and fourth segments with large oval reddish spots on the sides; fifth and sixth reddish on the sides, seventh wholly so. Tomentum reddish. Sides of segments with black and white hairs. Venter yellow. Legs luteous, tips of anterior tibiæ and all the tarsi infuscated. Wings brown with the following hyaline spots: End of first submarginal and nearly all of second submarginal cells; the latter part of the intervening vein strongly clouded, as are all the others except between the discal and third posterior cells; second, third and fourth posterior cells; the larger part of the discal cell; and opposite it the inner part of the third posterior with a second spot. Also dimmer spots in the second basal cell and anal angle. Third posterior with a stump of a vein. Length 10 mm. From G. B. Grinnell.